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*Theodore Taddeus Socieki*  
COLONEL LAIDLEY'S

## R E P L Y

TO THE

## CHARGE OF INFRINGEMENT

OF

COLONEL WINGATE'S COPYRIGHT.

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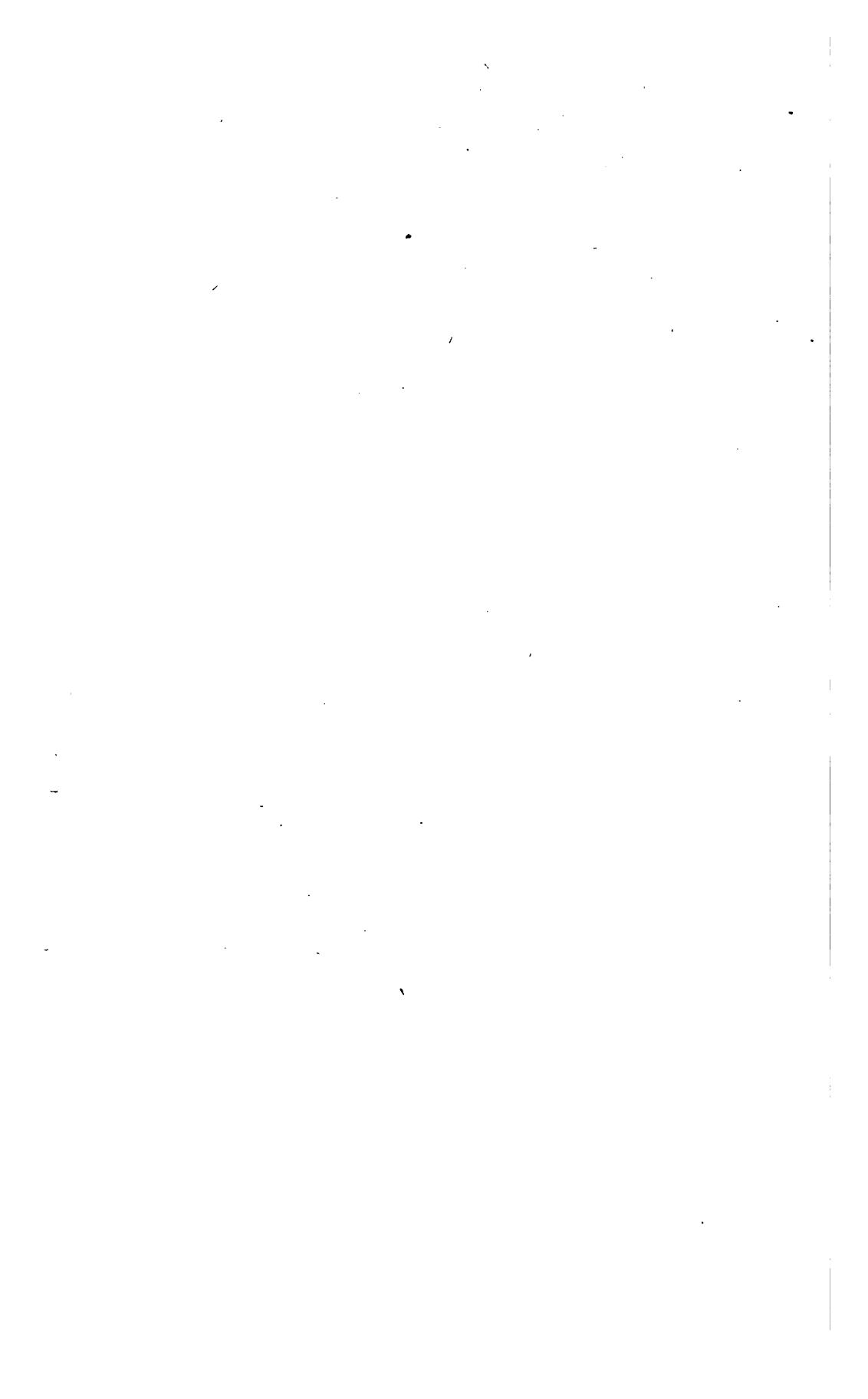
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*Theodore Parker & Son*  
COLONEL LAIDLEY'S

REPLY

TO THE

CHARGE OF INFRINGEMENT

OR

COLONEL WINGATE'S COPYRIGHT.

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The <sup>literary</sup> World

## COLONEL LAIDLEY'S REPLY

TO THE

*CHARGE OF INFRINGEMENT OF COLONEL WINGATE'S COPYRIGHT.*

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ON the twenty-eighth of August last I received a letter from Messrs. Lippincott & Co., publishers of my book on rifle firing, stating that they had received a letter from Col. Wingate in which he claimed that my book infringed his copyright, and gave formal notice that he should take steps to suppress its publication. I replied at once that if I had been asked whether my book infringed Col. Wingate's copyright, I should have said that it did not. If I had taken from his book, page after page, as he had done in his manual from the Ordnance Manual, which is copyrighted, I should have thought I had infringed; that I knew there were passages in my book which were very similar to corresponding ones in his, for we both took them from the same source; that if Col. Wingate would point out to me the passages which he claimed violated his rights I would have the matter investigated by competent authority, and if I found the claim a valid one I would stand ready to make such amends as justice and equity demanded. About three weeks from this time I received through Messrs. Lippincott, in answer to this request, a long printed list of such passages. A few days thereafter I learned from the newspapers that Col. Wingate had published a pamphlet addressed to the public. He did not, as is customary in such cases, send me

a copy of his attack, it was not to be found on sale, and it was not till October 14, that I succeeded in obtaining a copy of it. In this pamphlet he asserts that my book was in two-thirds made up from extracts taken bodily from his. It also contained the list of references which he had sent to me.

It is the object of this paper to show that the charges made in this pamphlet of Col. Wingate's are utterly without foundation in fact. In addition, there have appeared in various newspapers statements which are equally without foundation, some of which will receive attention. In controverting these charges it is necessary to give a brief account of the manner in which my book was prepared, and to mention certain facts with which, under other circumstances, I should not trouble the public.

On September 17, 1877, I received an order from the Chief of Ordnance to prepare a complete system of rifle practice for the army. I had at this time only a few books relating to the subject, among which were the "Hand-book for Hythe" and "Heth's Target Practice," from which Wingate has copied so freely. I immediately went to work to collect others, and gathered together such as I could find—"Musketry Instruction in England," and corresponding works from France, Switzerland and Germany; a translation into French of an Italian paper; the fifth edition of Col. Wingate's Manual, published in 1875, (the sixth edition was not seen by me until September 29, 1879,) a few pamphlets, and some extracts from newspapers relating to the subject.

Until I was sixteen years of age I lived in a part of the country where game was abundant, and from my early boyhood was familiar with the use of fire-arms, my father and grandfather both being good rifle-shots. During my term of service in the army I have taken an interest in this subject, and was a member of one Board, and president of another, which were appointed to select the best breech-loading carbine and rifle for the Service. I was for several years

inspector of gunpowder, and visited all the powder mills in this country, and many in Europe. During my tour of duty in command of the Springfield Armory the subject of rifles and cartridges was my constant study. I made extensive experiments with different rifles, and constructed a military rifle which did more accurate shooting than any other of its kind of which I have any knowledge until within the last year. I have made several inventions in rifles, cartridges and powder, some of which I have disposed of for fair compensation, reserving to the Government the right to use them if they saw fit. In 1873, I visited Wimbledon during the firing season, and inspected the ranges, targets, marker's shelters, etc., and took notes of the same. I also visited the Firing School at Spandau, and made a similar inspection of it. I have visited the rifle range at Walnut Hill, when firing was going on, and examined particularly the marker's shelters, targets and general arrangements of the range. There is, at this arsenal, a short range and targets for rifle-firing, at which one club practices regularly during the season. From the above it will be seen how much truth there is in Col. Wingate's assertion, "that Col. Laidley probably never saw a rifle-range." The fact that I was selected by the Chief of Ordnance for the performance of this work would seem to indicate that I was at least, in his estimation, not without a certain fitness for it.

In preparing my book I consulted all such works as were accessible, including Wingate's, of which mention was made in the Preface, and selected what seemed to me best. There are considerable portions of Wingate's Manual, said to have been copied by me, which I have never read, and never expect to read, for the reason that a glance showed me there was nothing in them that I wanted, or which could not be found more complete in other works. The whole of my book, with the exception of certain parts, which were copied from a previous work written by me, the "Ordnance Manual," and the "Regulations of the National Rifle Association," were

written out in detail, and no portion was transferred bodily from any other work.

Whoever has examined the different books on rifle practice will have remarked on the great similarity existing between them, so far as the fundamental principles are concerned. So much has been written on the subject that no one can hope to do more than collate from the different sources what seems best adapted to present requirements, with the addition of such new matter as changes in circumstances may call for. Wingate's Manual being intended for the instruction of the National Guard must necessarily cover the same ground as a book intended for the use of the army alone. It would, therefore, naturally be expected that they should resemble each other in many particulars. Col. Wingate has endeavored to have his book adopted for use by the army, but, as it contains much that would be of no particular value, and is markedly deficient in other respects, he has never succeeded. It is not my province at this time to criticise his work, and point out wherein it is deficient, though I may be called upon to do so at some future day.

On page 2, of his pamphlet, speaking of my book, Col. Wingate says, "In no part of the book is any allusion made to the existence of such a work as 'Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice?'" In refutation of this assertion I quote from page 5, where Gen. Benét, in a letter which forms a part of the Preface, speaking of manuals for target practice, says, "Wingate's is probably the best manual for instruction, though not intended for nor altogether applicable to army uses." What more would Col. Wingate ask for?

In transmitting my work to the Chief of Ordnance, I said, "I have culled from such fields as were open to me, and have gathered from my own when I thought I could thereby give additional fullness and completeness to the work. Those portions that are new, etc., thus showing conclusively that I did not claim that the whole of it was new. I did not think it necessary to give a long list of the different persons

to whom I was indebted for information, and to mention some and leave out others, as Col. Wingate did, seemed decidedly objectionable, as such a course would convey a false impression.

Col. Wingate says in his pamphlet, "It will be seen that out of five hundred and fifteen sections and eighteen pages of appendix, which compose Col. Laidley's book, about two hundred sections and most, if not all, of seventeen pages are taken almost *verbatim* from 'Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice,' and *this too, without giving the slightest credit.*" In a letter published over his own signature, Wingate says at least two-thirds of my book, he "has found by comparison to have been taken bodily from his." The charge, then, is that I have copied indiscriminately from his book to an immoderate extent. If this charge is true, I justly deserve severe censure, and if I did not voluntarily make the proper amends, the aid of the law should be invoked to compel it; but I state in most unequivocal terms that the charge is *not* true, that I have not done what is alleged, and I consulted high legal authority with the avowed intention that if it were decided that I had infringed I would make such amends as should be declared just and equitable. There is nothing in the method or arrangement of Wingate's Manual which is new or especially valuable, and no charge is made of following any special *method* of his. If it were made its want of foundation would be apparent by comparing the numbers of the sections in the two books treating of the same subject. He admits, as he of course must do, that I had the right to resort to the same publications that he used, but immediately after he refers to passages wherein he claims I have infringed his rights, though he was well aware they were taken from books which were open to me as well as him. Much of what is said to be appropriated is what is matter of common observation and knowledge to experienced riflemen and persons visiting rifle ranges, and is found in many other works, and not new with Wingate.

I was not content to be a mere copyist from Col. Wingate, as he would have it believed that I am, for in that case why should I go to the trouble and expense of getting works in foreign languages, and translating portions of them, and having others translated, as I can prove I did, then turn round and copy Wingate's Manual? A detailed examination has been made of all the sections and portions of Wingate's work, which he says have been appropriated by me, and it appears that in by far the greater number of cases the same suggestions in substance, and in many instances literally the same, have been made in former publications accessible to any one who would take the trouble to look for them.

It was Wingate's duty in publishing his work to avail himself of all the information on the subject that he could find which he thought valuable; so was it my duty to pursue a like course; and I did, as stated in the Preface, cull from all the fields which were open to me, and selected such materials as approved themselves to my judgment. The task is to determine what is valuable and what is not; to select what is good and reject what is worthless; to express what is stated in the clearest and simplest manner; to keep up a regular sequence of thought, so as to make the whole of the greatest practical utility. This is what I have striven to accomplish, and believe to have succeeded in doing, at least to a certain extent.

The Chief of Ordnance in transmitting it to the Secretary of War, said of it, "In completeness of detail of the theory and practice of gunnery, in its admirable condensation of the valuable experience of American and European Practice grounds, it embraces every theoretical and practical idea necessary to the education of the soldier to a perfect realization of all the possibilities of our government arm \* \* \* \* I am sure that the army will not be slow in recognizing its great merit."

A distinguished general of the army who has taken a

deep interest in the subject says, "Your book on rifle firing, long expected, has been received and warmly welcomed here as a most valuable contribution to the literature of the rifle. Your aiming-stand and practice musket offer great facilities in rifle instruction, and promise good results with great economy to the government."

Another distinguished general says of it, "It seems to me to be a most admirable manual, far superior to any other of which I have any knowledge."

I give herewith a reference to all of the sections of my book which Col. Wingate claims were taken from his, noting the number of the section, and opposite each the title of the work which contains the same idea as in Wingate's Manual, expressed in the same or different language. From an examination of this it may be seen to what extent he can claim originality in the subject matter of these sections.

If I express a maxim, one as old as the use of fire-arms, which is impressed upon all boys, such as not to point a rifle at any one, even if unloaded; or the necessity of preserving the powder from moisture; or if I mention a fact which no one visiting a rifle-range could fail to observe, he immediately claims that I have copied from his manual.

It would seem that one who had a strong cause, and was confident that he was in the right, would not think of appealing to such arguments to establish his claim, or believe it possible that it could receive any support from such straws.

A LIST OF THE SECTIONS WHICH IT IS CLAIMED INFRINGE, AND  
REFERENCES TO THE WORKS IN WHICH THE SAME IDEAS OCCUR.

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<i>RIFLE FIRING.</i>	<i>WINGATE'S MANUAL.</i>	
Sec. 3.	{ Sec. 14, same general idea as in " 15, " " "	{ <i>Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instructions</i> , p. 134, par. 4. <i>Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instructions</i> , p. 134, par. 4. <i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Shekarry (1874), p. 136. <i>Rifleman's Hand Book</i> , p. 7. <i>The Rifle, its Theory and Practice</i> , Walker (1865), p. 13.
Sec. 4.	{ Sec. 15, same idea as Part of page 206, same idea as Sec. 167, same idea as	{ <i>Match Shooting with the Enfield Rifle</i> (1866), p. 28. <i>Hand Book for Hythe</i> , Hans Busk (1860), p. 57. <i>Hand Book for Hythe</i> , Hans Busk (1860), p. 57. <i>Hand Book for Hythe</i> , p. 57. <i>Instruction of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 42. N. B.
Sec. 5.	{ Parts III. to VI., same idea as in	{ <i>Musketry Instructions</i> (1874), pp. 131 and 134, par. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Sec. 6.	{ Sec. 13, same idea as in " 18, " " "	{ <i>Musketry Instructions</i> (1874), p. 131, par. 3. <i>Musketry Instructions</i> (1874), p. 137, par. 5, and p. 134, par. 6.
Sec. 9.	Sec. 4, same in substance.	{ <i>Musketry Instructions</i> (1874), p. 126, par. 3. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 59, par. 40.
Sec. 10.	{ Sec. 5, essentially the same as in	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 126, par. 4, and p. 128, par. 8.
Sec. 11.	{ Sec. 1, same idea as in " 95, " " " Page 200, " " "	{ <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), pp. 11 and 12. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 127. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 155, par. 1. <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 10.

<i>RIFLE FIRING.</i>	<i>WINGATE'S MANUAL.</i>	
Sec. 12.	Sec. 20, same idea as in	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 147, par. 1.
Sec. 72.		
Sec. 74 to Sec. 84.	Sec. 36 " 37 " 38 " 39 " 40 " 41 " 56 Same as found in the	{ <i>Ordnance Manual</i> , except Sec. 87—10 to 15, which is taken from " <i>Rules for the Man- agement of the Springfield Rifle</i> " (1874).
Sec. 85.	Sec. 65, same idea as " 66, taken from " 67, essentially the same as in " 73, to "Corrosion," taken word for word from	{ <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker, p. 198. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 19, par. 13. <i>Rules for the Management of the Springfield Rifle</i> , mod. 1855, p. 28. <i>Rules for the Management of the Springfield Rifle</i> , mod. 1855, p. 23. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), pp. 18 and 19, par. 9, 10, 11. <i>Springfield Breech-loading Rifle Musket</i> , mod. 1868, p. 9, V.
Sec. 86 and Sec. 88.	Sec. 46, same in substance as in " 47, no resemblance, but will be found in " 48, same in substance as in " 49, same idea as in	{ <i>Ordnance Manual</i> (1861), p. 202. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 13, par. 1. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 13, par. 2. <i>Springfield Rifle</i> , mod. 1855, p. 23. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 13, par. 3. <i>Ordnance Manual</i> , p. 201. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 13, par. 4.
Sec. 90.	Sec. 51, same idea as in	{ <i>Gendarmerie-Repetir-Geweh- res</i> (1872), p. 18.
Sec. 92.	Sec. 52, same in substance as in and latter part, " 58, nearly word for word in	{ <i>Gendarmerie-Repetir-Geweh- res</i> (1872), p. 18. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 13, par. 6. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 150. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 150, par. 8.
Sec. 93 and Sec. 94.	Sec. 57, essentially the same in and latter part, " 69, taken word for word from	{ <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 14, par. 12 and 13. <i>Springfield Rifle</i> , mod. 1855, p. 29. <i>Ordnance Manual</i> , p. 204.

<i>RIFLE FIRING.</i>	<i>WINGATE'S MANUAL.</i>	
Sec. 97.	Sec. 56, same as found in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Springfield Rifle, Carbine, etc.} \\ \text{(1874), p. 27, par. 15.} \\ \text{Hartley's Handy Book for} \\ \text{Vols. (1859), p. 195.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 98.	Sec. 57, same idea as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rifleman's Hand Book, Busk's,} \\ \text{p. 11.} \\ \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 150,} \\ \text{par. 10.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 99 and part of page 174.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sec. 71, essentially the same} \\ \text{as in} \\ \\ \text{“ 74, same idea will be found in reference to (Wingate's} \\ \text{Manual) Sec. 57 and latter part of Sec. 69.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inst. of Musketry (1859), p.} \\ \text{19, par. 14.} \\ \text{Hartley's Handy Book (1859),} \\ \text{p. 196.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 100.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sec. 67, essentially the same} \\ \text{as in} \\ \\ \text{“ 60, copied from} \\ \\ \text{“ 70, almost a copy from} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inst. of Musketry, pp. 18 and} \\ \text{19, par. 9, 10 and 11.} \\ \text{Springfield Rifle, etc. (1874),} \\ \text{p. 22, par. 3.} \\ \text{Inst. of Musketry (1859), p.} \\ \text{19, par. 12.} \\ \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 153,} \\ \text{par. 7.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 104.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sec. 42, taken word for word} \\ \text{from} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Springfield Rifle, etc. (1874),} \\ \text{p. 28, except leaving out} \\ \text{“ Experiments at this Ar-} \\ \text{mory indicate that” and} \\ \text{“ saying close instead of} \\ \text{“ closed.”} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 122 and Sec. 126.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Page 270, same sense is} \\ \text{found in} \\ \\ \text{“ 271, same idea in} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{American Breech-loading} \\ \text{Small Arms, Norton, in the} \\ \text{Advertisements, p. 6.} \\ \\ \text{Instruction über das Infanterie} \\ \text{Gewehr, mod. 71, p. 63.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 128.	Page 271.	
Sec. 129.	Page 270, Sec. 129 and 132 of <i>Rifle Practice</i> has no resemblance.	
“ 132.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{“ 272, the same idea will} \\ \text{will be found in} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ordnance Manual, p. 245.} \\ \text{The Rifle, etc., Walker (1865),} \\ \text{p. 189.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 140 and Sec. 150.	Sec. 77, substantially the same as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), pp.} \\ \text{156, 157 and 158.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 151 and Sec. 152.	Sec. 87, on the same subject as found in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 168,} \\ \text{par. 16.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 155 and Sec. 157.	Sec. 94, same as found in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 172,} \\ \text{par. 24 and 25, and p. 127,} \\ \text{par. 25.} \end{array} \right.$

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Sec. 166.	Sec. 92, same as found in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 171, par. 23, and p. 177, par. 4. <i>Thackeray's Manual of Rifle Shooting</i> (1861), p. 53.
Parts of Sec. 173 and Sec. 174.	Page 252, has no resemblance (contradictory).	
Sec. 180.	Sec. 223, the same idea is ex- pressed in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 187, par. 1 and 2.
Sec. 183.	Sec. 204, the same idea is found in	<i>Hand-Book for Hythe</i> (1860), pp. 96 and 100.
Sec. 185.	Sec. 9, same idea is in " 250, has no resemblance.	<i>Casey's Tactics</i> , Vol. I., pp. 18 and 19, par. 56 and 57.
Sec. 187.	Sec. 228, taken with slight changes from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 187, par. 4 and 5. <i>Hand-Book for Hythe</i> (1860), p. 24.
Sec. 192 and Sec. 193.	Sec. 229, almost the same is found in " 230, nearly the same is found in " 231, taken from	<i>Inst. of Mus.</i> (1859), p. 46, par. 8. <i>System for Target Practice</i> , <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 24. <i>System for Target Practice</i> , <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 24 and 25.
Sec. 206.	Sec. 232, taken nearly word for word from " 233, taken nearly word for word from	<i>System of Target Practice</i> , <i>Heth</i> , (1858), p. 25. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> , p. 47, par. 14.
Sec. 207.	Sec. 235, copied very closely from " 237, copied very closely from	<i>System of Target Practice</i> , <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 25. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 192. <i>System of Target Practice</i> , <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 25. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 192.
Sec. 208.	Sec. 240, copied nearly the same from " 242, copied very nearly from	<i>System of Target Practice</i> , <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 26. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 48, par. 19.
Sec. 210.	Sec. 244, the same sense is found in	<i>Hand-Book for Hythe</i> (1860), p. 107. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 193, par. 19.
First part of Sec. 212.	Sec. 258, same numbers are in	<i>Hand-Book for Hythe</i> (1860), p. 109.
Sec. 214.	Sec. 248, taken word for word from	<i>System of Target Practice</i> , <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 26.

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Sec. 216.	Sec. 254, taken from " 255, " " Sec. 257, no resemblance.	{ <i>Hand-Book for Hythe</i> (1860), pp. 109 and 110. { <i>Hand-Book for Hythe</i> (1860), pp. 109 and 110.
Sec. 219.		
Sec. 220.	Latter part of Sec. 223, same idea as in	{ <i>System of Target Practice, Heth</i> (1858), p. 37.
Sec. 231.	Sec. 264, no resemblance.	
Sec. 232.	Sec. 115, same sense as in	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), pp. 180 and 184.
Sec. 224.	Condensation of the general instructions in the chapter on Preliminary Drill in the Manual.	(Col. Laidley's Sec. 224, taken from the French.)
Sec. 237.	Sec. 137, same as found in	{ <i>Casey's Tactics</i> , Vol. I., par. 138. { <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), par. 184.
Sec. 238 and Sec. 304.	Sec. 120, same idea as in	{ <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 36, par. 7, and p. 37, par. 4 and 5.
Sec. 239 to Sec. 246.	Sec. 123, taken almost word for word from " 124, essentially the same as in " 125, essentially the same as in " 126, evidently taken from " 127, " " " " 129, same as found in Page 230, has no reference. " 231, " "	{ <i>Upton's Tactics</i> . { <i>Schiess Instruktion</i> , p. 17. { <i>Hand-Book for Hythe</i> (1860), pp. 60 and 61. { <i>Schiess Instruktion</i> , p. 17. { <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 181, Present. { <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 182, Two. { <i>Upton's Tactics</i> , p. 43, par. 99.
Sec. 246.	Sec. 141, almost the same as in " 140, " " "	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 180, 1st Practice. { <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 181, N. B.
Sec. 247 to Sec. 253.	Sec. 132, has no reference to the subject.	
	" 133, nearly word for word in " 134, taken nearly word for word from " 135, the same as in	{ <i>Upton's Tactics</i> , par. 110, except the word "thigh," which will be found in <i>Casey</i> , Vol. I., par. 303. { <i>Upton's Tactics</i> , par. 110. { <i>Instructions Sur le Tir</i> (1840), p. 86.

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Sec. 262. { Follows Sec. 97, same idea as in { *Instruction Sur le Tir* (1840),  
Plate 1, fig. 2.

Sec. 269. Sec. 102, almost the same as in { *Inst. of Musketry* (1859), p.  
37, par. 4.

Sec. 271. { Sec. 111, same sense as found in { *Thackeray's Manual of Rifle  
Shooting* (1861), p. 46.  
*Musketry Inst.* (1874), p. 177.

Sec. 274. { Sec. 118, taken nearly word for word from { *Musketry Inst.* (1874), p. 178,  
par. 5.

Sec. 275 and Sec. 276. { Sec. 147, almost the same as in { *Musketry Inst.* (1874), p. 185.  
N. B.  
*Inst. of Musketry*, p. 34, par.  
2, and p. 43.  
Page 231, has no reference to the subject.

Sec. 282. Sec. 106, a paraphrase from { *Inst. of Musketry* (1859), p.  
34, par. 2.

Sec. 283. Sec. 101, taken from { *Instruction Sur le Tir* (1840),  
Plate 1.  
*System of Target Practice*,  
Heth (1858), p. 14.  
*Hand Book for Hythe* (1860),  
p. 59.

Sec. 288 on Page 106 { Latter part of Sec. 88, same sense as in { *Musketry Inst.* (1874), p. 169,  
par. 18.  
Another part in Sec. 114, same sense as in { *Musketry Inst.* (1874), p. 178,  
par. 6.

Sec. 289 and Sec. 291. { Sec. 80, same in substance as in { *Hartley's Handy Book* (1859),  
p. 201.  
*System of Target Practice* (1858), p. 12.

Sec. 292. { Sec. 117, same idea as in { *Inst. of Musketry* (1859), p.  
37, par. 5.  
“ 120, “ “ { *Hints to Sportsmen*, by Old  
Shekarry (1874), p. 149.  
*Musketry Inst.* (1874), p. 179,  
par. 3, except as regards  
numbers.  
“ 142, no resemblance. { *Musketry Inst.* (1874), p. 178,  
par. 7.

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	Sec. 143, same idea as found in	<i>Upton's Tactics</i> , p. 41, par. 94.
	“ 144, “ “ “	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), pp. 74 and 183.
	“ 145, “ “ “	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), pp. 182 and 183.
	“ 167, “ “ “	<i>Upton's Tactics</i> , par. 167, p. 70. <i>Hand Book for Hythe</i> (1860), p. 62. <i>Capt. Marcey's Prairie Traveller</i> , p. 243.
Page 108. “ 109. “ 110.	“ 148, “ “ “	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 178, par. 6, and p. 184.
	“ 166, “ “ “	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 184.
	Page 241, “ “ “	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 185, N. B. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 185, N. B. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 43. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 185.
	Sec. 147, same idea as found in	
	“ 146, “ “ “	
Sec. 304.	Sec. 120, the same as in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 178, par. 7.
Sec. 305 and Sec. 306.	Sec. 150, the same as in “ 151, “ “ “	<i>System of Target Practice</i> , <i>Heth</i> , p. 18. <i>Upton's Tactics</i> , p. 69. <i>Hartley's Handy Book</i> (1859), p. 55.
Sec. 320 and Sec. 321.	Sec. 9, the same as in “ 167, “ “ “ “ 168, “ “ “	<i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 12. <i>Casey's Tactics</i> , par. 56 and 57. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 180, N. B., and p. 185, N. B.
Sec. 322 and Sec. 323.	Sec. 168, essentially the same as in “ 141, almost word for word from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 185, N. B. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 180, 1st Practice.
Sec. 324.	Sec. 170, the same idea as in	<i>Hartley's Handy Book</i> (1859), p. 55.
Sec. 327.	Sec. 116, same idea as in	<i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), p. 149.

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		<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 185, par. 1.
		<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 43, par. 6.
		<i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), p. 150.
		<i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), p. 151.
		<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 185, N. B.
		<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 34, par. 2.
Page 121.	Sec. 197, almost word for word as in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 185, par. 1.
	“ 198, almost word for word as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 43, par. 6.
	“ 147, essentially the same as	<i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), p. 150.
		<i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), p. 151.
		<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 185, N. B.
		<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 34, par. 2.
Page 123.	Sec. 403, taken from the .	<i>Rules of the N. R. Associa- tion.</i>
“ 124.	“ 209, “ “ “	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 209, par. 48.
Sec. 358.	Sec. 396, essentially the same as in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 194, par. 3.
	“ 400, essentially the same as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 51, par. 4.
	“ 390, essentially the same as in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 194, par. 4.
	“ 390, (5th edition,) essen- tially the same as in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 194, par. 4.
Sec. 360.	Sec. 408, same sense as in	<i>Riflemen's Manual</i> , Busk, p. 105.
Page 127, “ 128 and Page 129.	Page 168, the same as used at Walnut Hill, Mass. Sec. 413, “ “ “ “ “	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 194, par. 3.
	“ 406, the same thing is found in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 53, par. 12.
		<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 195, par. 9.
	“ 414, same as used at Wimbleton. “ 415, “ “ “ “ “ “ 411, “ “ “ “ “	<i>Description taken from observations made by Col. L. at Wimbleton in 1873.</i>
Sec. 368 and Sec. 369.	Sec. 431, taken almost word for word from “ 432, taken almost word for word from	<i>System of Target Practice</i> , Capt. H. Heth (1858), p. 38.
Sec. 371.	Sec. 411, same as used at Wimbleton. (Seen by Col. L. in 1873.)	
Page 132 to Page 138.	Sec. 424 will be found de- scribed in Sec. 430,	<i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 185.
Sec. 379.	Sec. 429, essentially the same as in	<i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 185.

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Sec. 307.	Sec. 419,	{ (Description taken by Col. L. from a newspaper.) <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 184.
Sec. 405.	{ Page 290, the same idea is found in	(Col. L.'s description was taken from what he saw at Wimbledon.)
	Sec. 435, taken almost word for word from	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 252, par. 1. <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 110.
	“ 436, taken almost word for word from	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 252, par. 1.
	“ 443, taken almost word for word from	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 258, par. 10, and the same idea in <i>Gibbon's Artillerist's Manual</i> (1860), p. 269.
	“ 442, taken almost word for word from	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 257, par. 9.
	“ 447, Page 289, has no reference to the subject.	
Page 146 to Page 150.	Sec. 450, essentially the same idea as in	{ <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 116. <i>Hand Book for Hythe</i> (1860), p. 67.
	“ 449, almost word for word from	{ <i>Hartley's Handy Book</i> (1859), p. 221. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 258, par. 13.
	“ 445.	{ <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 52, par. 11. Seen by Col. L. at Wimbledon in 1873.
	“ 448, same idea as in	{ <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 59, par. 40, <i>Hartley's Handy Book</i> (1859), p. 220.
	“ 452,     “     “ “ 454.	{ <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 215, par. 1 and 3.
Sec. 425.	Sec. 389, has no resemblance.	
Sec. 427.	{ Sec. 380, the same idea will be found in	{ <i>Capt. Marcey's Prairie Traveller</i> , p. 171. <i>Riflemen's Manual</i> , Busk, p. 108.
Sec. 428.	Sec. 381, no resemblance.	{ (Col. L.'s taken from <i>the German.</i> ) (Wingate's taken from <i>N. R. Association</i> , X. B. 4.)

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Sec. 429 and Sec. 430.	{ Sec. 334 " 389 { same idea as found in	{ Schiesz Instruktion Für die Infanterie (1877), p. 26, Sec. 1, Part 1.
Sec. 431.	{ Sec. 336. " 338, same idea as in " 339,	{ Schiesz Instruktion, p. 27, par. 3. Schieben Schieszen (1874), p. 14. Match Shooting with the En- field (1866), p. 112.
Sec. 432.	{ Sec. 369, almost word for word from	{ Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 199, par. 17.
Sec. 433.	{ Sec. 335, the same idea as in " 348, almost word for word from	{ Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 215, par. 1. Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 216, par. 6.
Sec. 435.	Sec. 351.	
Sec. 436.	{ Sec. 348, almost word for word from " 349, taken word for word from " 340, the same idea as in	{ Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 216, par. 6. Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 216, par. 7. Match Shooting with the En- field (1866), p. 35, Schiesz Instruktion, p. 27, par. 2.
Sec. 437.	{ Sec. 343, taken word for word from	{ Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 215. par. 2 (without a blunder).
Sec. 438.	{ Sec. 370, essentially the same as in	{ Musketry Inst., (1874), p. 199, par. 18, and p. 200, par. 28.
Sec. 440.	Sec. 371, nearly the same as	{ Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 199. par. 19.
Sec. 441.	Sec. 388, has no resemblance.	
Sec. 442 and Sec. 443.	{ Sec. 344, same idea as in " 393, taken from	{ Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 215, par. 8. Inst. of Musketry (1859), p. 54, latter part of par. 15.
Sec. 444.	{ Sec. 347, the same idea will be found in	{ N. R. Association, XIV., par. 4.
Sec. 447.	{ Sec. 371, essentially the same as in	{ Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 199, par. 19. Inst. of Musketry (1859), p. 55, par. 22.
Sec. 448.	{ Sec. 352, same general idea as in	{ Schiesz Instruktion, p. 27, par. 3.
Sec. 451.	{ Sec. 353, taken (with slight changes) from	{ N. R. Association, VI., par. 1. Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 216, par. 2.

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Sec. 452.	Sec. 353, essentially the same as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 53, par. 14. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 216, par. 2,—2d.
	“ 394, essentially the same as in	
Sec. 453.	Sec. 390, taken word for word from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 197, par. 14; also, the same is in <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 54, par. 17, and <i>Schiesz Instruktion</i> , p. 29.
	Sec. 355, almost word for word,	
Sec. 454.	“ 391, essentially the same as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), pp. 54 and 55, par. 15. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 217, par. 4.
	“ 392, taken word for word from	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), pp. 53 and 54, par. 15. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 217, par. 4.
	Sec. 357, taken almost word for word from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 217, par. 6.
Sec. 455.	“ 358, taken word for word from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 217, par. 7.
	“ 360, essentially the same as in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 217, par. 9.
Sec. 457.	Sec. 361. “ 362.	
Sec. 458.	Sec. 363, taken almost word for word from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 218, par. 1.
Sec. 459.	Sec. 364, taken word for word from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 218, par. 2.
Sec. 460.	Sec. 365 { taken almost word “ 366 } for word from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 218, par. 5.
Sec. 462.	Sec. 281, same idea as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 59, par. 42 and 44.
Sec. 463.	Sec. 373, same idea as in	<i>System of Target Practice</i> , Heth (1858), p. 28.
Sec. 464.	Sec. 374, the same (except command) in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 55, par. 23.
Sec. 469 and Sec. 471.	Sec. 283, the same idea as in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 206, par. 34. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), pp. 203, 204 and 205.
Sec. 473.	Sec. 310, the same as found in	<i>Schiesz Instruktion</i> , p. 35, par. 2. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 85.

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Sec. 474	Sec. 311, same idea as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 61, par. 56, and p. 77—6—1.
“ 475 and Sec. 476.	“ 315, almost word for word from	<i>Hartley's Handy Book</i> (1859), p. 25.
	“ 314.	<i>System of Target Practice,</i> <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 35.
Sec. 477.	Sec. 209, same idea as in	<i>Instrukzion, etc., der Zimmer- gewehre</i> , p. 6.
	“ 304, almost word for word from	<i>System of Target Practice,</i> <i>Heth</i> (1858), pp. 34 and 35.
Sec. 478 and Sec. 481.	Sec. 304, almost word for word from	<i>System of Target Practice,</i> <i>Heth</i> (1858), pp. 34 and 35.
	“ 305, taken word for word from	<i>System of Target Practice,</i> <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 35.
	“ 306, taken nearly word for word from	<i>System of Target Practice,</i> <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 35.
Sec. 479 and Sec. 481.	Sec. 299, essentially the same as in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 209.
Sec. 480.	Sec. 308, almost word for word from	<i>System of Target Practice,</i> <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 35.
Sec. 482.	Sec. 301, taken nearly word for word from	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 209.
Sec. 484 and Sec. 485.	Sec. 89, same idea is found in	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 170, par. 20. <i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), pp. 162 and 163.
Sec. 487.	Sec. 317, the same idea as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 62, par. 62. <i>System of Target Practice,</i> <i>Heth</i> (1858), p. 32. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 210, par. 54. <i>Schiesz Instruktion</i> , p. 35. <i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 62, par. 62. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 210, par. 55.
Sec. 488.	Sec. 73, taken word for word on page 58.	<i>Springfield Breech-loading Ri- fle Musket, Model</i> (1868), p. 9—V.
Sec. 490.	Sec. 281, no resemblance. “ 282, “ “ “	<i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 169, par. 18.
Sec. 495.	Sec. 88, the same idea as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 25, par. 12. <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , <i>Walker</i> (1865), pp. 153 and 154.
	Page 248, “ “ “	

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Sec. 496.	Page 245, same idea as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Rifle, etc., Walker (1865),} \\ \text{p. 168.} \\ \text{Match Shooting with the En-} \\ \text{field (1866), p. 66.} \\ \text{Match Shooting with the En-} \\ \text{field (1866), pp. 66 and 67.} \\ \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866), p.} \\ \text{66.} \\ \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866), p.} \\ \text{71.} \\ \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 169,} \\ \text{par. 18.} \\ \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866), p.} \\ \text{71.} \\ \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 169,} \\ \text{par. 18.} \\ \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866), p.} \\ \text{71.} \\ \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 169,} \\ \text{par. 18.} \\ \text{Inst. of Musketry (1859), p. 28,} \\ \text{par. 18.} \\ \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866),} \\ \text{p. 76.} \\ \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866),} \\ \text{p. 71.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 497.	Page 246, same idea as in	
Sec. 498.	Page 245, same idea as in	
Sec. 499.	Sec. 88, same idea as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Page 245, " " "} \\ \text{" 248, " " "} \end{array} \right.$
	Page 245, " " "	
	" 248, " " "	
Sec. 503.	Page 251, same idea as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866),} \\ \text{p. 76.} \\ \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866),} \\ \text{p. 71.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 504.	Page 249, nearly the same as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Thackeray's Manual of Rifle} \\ \text{Shooting (1861), pp. 72 and 73.} \\ \text{System of Target Practice,} \\ \text{Heth (1858), p. 36.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 505.	Page 253, no resemblance, but will be found in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hints to Sportsmen, by Old} \\ \text{Shekarry (1874), p. 161.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 506.	Sec. 281, not alike in any respect.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 208,} \\ \text{par. 42.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 507.	Sec. 291, same idea as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Schiess Instruktion, p. 50, par.} \\ \text{2.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 509.	Page 245, same as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Musketry Inst. (1874), p. 126,} \\ \text{par. 4.} \end{array} \right.$
Sec. 514.	Sec. 5, same idea as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Thackeray's Manual of Rifle} \\ \text{Shooting (1861), p. 73, par.} \\ \text{2 and 6.} \end{array} \right.$
Page 172.	Page 250, has no resemblance.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inst. of Musketry (1859), p.} \\ \text{19, par. 13.} \end{array} \right.$
	" 266, " " "	
	" 269, " " "	
Page 173.	Page 245, same idea as in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Rifle, etc., Walker (1865),} \\ \text{p. 196.} \end{array} \right.$
	Sec. 65, " " "	
	Page 277, " " "	
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Match Shooting, etc. (1866),} \\ \text{p. 76.} \\ \text{Springfield Breech-loading Ri-} \\ \text{fle, Mod. (1868), p. 12, par. 5.} \\ \text{Description, etc., Sharp's Ri-} \\ \text{fle (1868), p. 2.} \end{array} \right.$

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Page 173.	Sec. 72, essentially the same as in	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), p. 11, par. 1. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 150, par. 4. <i>Instruktion, etc., des K. K. etc.</i> , (1877), pp. 31 and 32. <i>Springfield Breech-loading Rifle, Mod.</i> (1868), p. 9—V.
	" 73, taken (down to "corrosion") word for word from	
Page 174.	Sec. 74.	<i>Inst. of Musketry</i> (1859), pp. 18 and 19, par. 9, 10 and 11. <i>Musketry Inst.</i> (1874), p. 152, par. 5 and 6.
	" 67, same idea as in	
Page 174.	Page 257, not alike (see Sharp's Pamphlet, p. 31).	<i>(Sharp's Sights described in Rifle Firing.)</i> <i>(Seen by Col. L. at Walnut Hill Range.)</i>
	" 263,	
Page 175 to Page 176.	" 259, same as in	<i>Sharp's Circular</i> (for reloading metallic shells) (1869).
	" 261, no resemblance.	
Page 176.	Page 270, little or no resemblance.	<i>Hints to Riflemen</i> , Cleveland (1864), p. 66. <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), pp. 189 and 190.
	" 274, the same as described in	
Page 176.	" 273, little or no resemblance.	<i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 189. <i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), p. 157. <i>Ordnance Notes, No. 23 of 1874.</i> <i>Crack Shot</i> (1868), p. 271.
	" 271.	
Page 176 to Page 178.	Page 272, the same idea as in	<i>Hints to Riflemen</i> , Cleveland (1864), p. 66. <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), pp. 189 and 190.
	" 273, " " "	
Page 178 to Page 181.	Page 274.	<i>Shooting, by J. D. Dougal</i> , p. 311. <i>Sharp's Circular</i> (reloading shells) (1869).
	" 268, same statement in	
Page 181 and Page 182.	" 276, " idea in	<i>Sharp's Circular</i> (reloading shells) (1869). <i>Springfield B. L. Rifle, Mod.</i> (1868), p. 16.
	" 275, " "	
Page 181 and Page 182.	" 277, " "	<i>Rules N. R. Association, X. B. 3.</i> <i>Schlesz Instruktion</i> , p. 26, par. 1.
	" 278, " "	
Page 181 and Page 182.	Page 243, essentially the same as in	<i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), p. 160. <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 157.
	" 244, essentially the same as in	
		<i>Match Shooting, etc.</i> (1866), pp. 70 and 71.

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Page 183 and Page 184.	{ Page 230, the same as found in the " 237, no resemblance. (Positions different.)	{ <i>Rules of the N.R. Association</i> , XI., par. 1.
Page 185.	{ Page 227 " 228 } the same idea is found in	{ <i>The Rifle, etc.</i> , Walker (1865), p. 309. <i>Schiesz Instruktion</i> , p. 47. <i>Hints to Sportsmen</i> , by Old Shekarry (1874), pp. 4 and 17. <i>Hartley's Handy Book</i> (1859), pp. 14 and 15.
Page 185 and Page 186.	{ Page 229, the same idea as in	{ <i>Match Shooting, etc.</i> (1866), p. 80.
Page 186 and Page 189.	{ Page 278, essentially the same as in " 282, essentially the same as in	{ <i>Match Shooting, etc.</i> (1866), pp. 93 to 107, inclusive. <i>Match Shooting, etc.</i> (1866), pp. 93 to 107, inclusive.
Page 189.	{ Page 245 " 201 " 302 } the same idea is found in	{ <i>Hand Book for Hythe</i> (1860), p. 77. <i>Hartley's Handy Book</i> (1859), p. 236. <i>Schiesz Instruktion</i> , pp. 48 to 50.

I shall now notice more particularly some of the statements made by Col. Wingate in regard to the resemblance of my book to his. He claims that in the description of my aiming-stand I follow the Manual, and describe Vose's tripod, "the only difference being that the spring which fastens the joint is moved by the hammer of the piece in Col. Laidley's aiming-stand, instead of by the foot of the instructor, as in Col. Vose's tripod — an innovation which will not be admired by those who know by experience the necessity of releasing the spring gradually, to prevent the aim being deflected." From this it would appear that Col. Wingate is of opinion that Col. Vose was the first person to mount a musket on a tripod for the purpose of instruction in aiming ; but this is far from being the case, as is shown by referring to the aiming-stands used in the French army forty years ago. At that time a tripod was used having a vertical

spindle around which turned a forked piece of metal, made to receive the musket, which was held by a clamp-screw ; the musket had a horizontal as well as a vertical motion, and remained in any position in which it was placed. Col. Vose, in his invention, clamps the rifle by means of a stirrup operated by the foot, and as the raising of the foot is sure to disturb the aim, the clamping of the musket must be done by another person. Any one familiar with my aiming-stand, and remembering that its action is automatic and makes apparent any deflection of the aim which may be caused by the pulling of the trigger, if any such has taken place, will readily see the difference between Col. Vose's and mine, and the great superiority of the latter, though Col. Wingate says that " nine persons out of ten could not distinguish the difference."

My aiming-stand has been used in the instruction of men in aiming with highly satisfactory results, and has met with universal commendation, so far as I am aware, except from Col. Wingate, and was recommended for adoption in the army by one of the inspector generals more than eighteen months ago. An officer in charge of one of the Creedmoor teams last month, writes me : " My marksmen have been utilizing the aiming-stand a good deal, and have gained some new ideas from its use."

Col. Wingate differs from all others who have seen my practice-musket as to its value in the instruction of troops, the unanimous opinion being that it will prove highly efficient, and of great practical value as well as economy to the Government. This also was recommended for adoption for the use of troops, by an inspector general, soon after it was perfected.

Col. Wingate is reported in the *World* to have said, in reference to aiming with an over-head rest by using a mirror as proposed in Rifle Firing, " What kind of nonsense is that, fit only for variety-show stages ? "—ignorant, or forgetful, that all guns mounted on the Moncrieff depressing

carriages are aimed in this way, and that he had before stated that the reason why no mention was made of it in his Manual was that no military rifle in use was provided with any such apparatus. This apparatus costs a few cents, and to attach it to the rifle requires only a small hole the size of a knitting needle in the comb of the stock.

To the insinuation that the cut of the marker's shelter for iron targets is taken from Wingate's Manual, I give below the certificate of the draughtsman who made my drawings that not one of them was copied from Wingate's Manual. I might have copied most of them from the "Hand-book for Hythe," as Col. Wingate did, but I preferred to take them from photographs from nature, which I did. The description and dimensions of the targets themselves were taken from the targets seen at Walnut Hill's range, as well as the means for coloring them.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21, 1879.

This is to certify that I made all of the drawings for the illustrations in Col. Laidley's book on Rifle Firing; that not one of them was taken from Col. Wingate's Manual. The drawing of the iron target and shelter was copied and reduced from a drawing received from the Ordnance office, as was also target D.

(Signed,) *H. WEICKEL,*

*Draughtsman.*

In regard to my target, it is said to be the same as the revolving target invented by the author of Wingate's Manual, except that it is made to revolve towards the front instead of sideways. One has but to read the description of the two targets to see the absurdity of this claim, and to appreciate the extent of Col. Wingate's invention the reader has only to turn to page 185, of *Walker's "The Rifle, etc.,"* where he will find a description of a similar target, revolving in the same way, known as the "Windmill target," the only difference being that in the latter there are four targets instead of two.

He further remarks, "the practicability of the markers

pulling down a large target all day, against a high wind, blowing either up or down the range, and of inducing the patches to adhere under such circumstances will be apparent to every rifleman." To this I reply that, under the circumstances cited, the markers would turn the target with the wind, and not against it, and if necessary would paste the patches on the reverse side. Such a course of proceeding was deemed so obvious that it was not thought necessary to give specific directions in regard to it.

"The Running Deer Target, described at page 405, is the same as that described at page 260 of the Manual." Whether it is or not I cannot say, as I never saw the description referred to. I described what I saw at Wimbledon. It was, however, described before me by *Walker*, in "The Rifle, etc."

"Section 437 copied section 343, making a blunder in doing so." I deny both that I copied or made any blunder. The section in my book is as follows: "To wait till the last shot has been signalled before the next man is directed to fire." Paragraph 343 of the Manual is as follows: "Not to allow a man to fire until the shot of the previous man, should it strike the target, has been signalled." The so-called blunder was in not inserting, "*Should it strike the target.*" In using my target the marker turns it only after it has been struck. If, then, a shot is fired and the target remains stationary, that is a signal that the last shot missed it. If I had inserted those words the charge of copying would have been well grounded, and the blunder apparent.

"Col. Laidley, however, requires his third-class men to fire off-hand at three hundred yards, at a third-class target, and they are required to make twenty-five points out of fifty under these circumstances before they can practice at four hundred yards kneeling, or five hundred lying, and are second-class shots." Col. Laidley requires no such thing, as a reference to paragraph 490 plainly shows. It says, "When they can score twenty-five points in ten consecutive shots they

will proceed to fire at the two hundred yards range. When they can make a similar score at this, they will fire at the three hundred yards range, and afterwards proceed to fire kneeling at four hundred yards, and lying down at five hundred and six hundred yards."

Col. Wingate sneers at the idea of giving each soldier a target record. I can bear his sneer with equanimity, as I have for companions in misery the officers who direct the affairs of the German army, from whom the suggestion was taken.

The seventeen pages of Rifle Firing which he says "are taken almost *verbatim* from Wingate's Manual," treats of the rifle, sights, cartridges, powder, bullets, wind, position, etc., etc., and to give an idea of what Col. Wingate understands by being "taken almost *verbatim*," I would state that the description given in Rifle Firing of the sights, refers to those used in Sharp's long range rifle; he says these sights are the same as those which are described on page 257, of the Manual. The merest glance at the illustration and description will show that the sights are entirely different, his description having reference to the Remington sight, which is quite different from Sharp's, as all riflemen well know, if Col. Wingate does not.

Many other parts of these seventeen pages are as different from Col. Wingate's as the instance just specified, and were no more taken from his Manual than those above mentioned.

From the fact that nothing has been said in regard to the other parts which are new in Rifle Firing, not even a sneer being cast upon them, it must be inferred that Col. Wingate failed to find anything to urge against them.

I now turn to say a few words in regard to Col. Wingate's practice in giving credit to those from whom he copied, and see whether he pursued the course which he prescribed for me.

In the first place, we find in his Manual seven pages taken word for word from the "Ordnance Manual," written by

myself and copyrighted, without giving any credit to any one. He claims that he copied it from "Rules for the management of the Springfield Rifle," and did not give any credit for the reason that there was no name whatever on the title page, and there was no one to whom credit could be given. The force of this reason is made apparent when it is stated that in his preface to his first edition he does give credit to the "English Musketry Instructions," and two other works which bear no name whatever on the title page, the same as the "Rules" above referred to. Why could he not give credit in one case as well as in the other, the circumstances being precisely the same in both?

He has copied, word for word, from Capt. Heth's "Target Practice," 1858, paragraph after paragraph, without giving any credit whatever, though Capt. Heth's name is on the title page. It would be interesting to know how many pages copied from any given work it took to entitle it, in Col. Wingate's estimation, to acknowledgment.

He has copied, word for word, six pages from "Capt. Michaels' Translation of the Description and manner of using Le Boulenge's Telemeter," without giving any credit either to the officer who invented the telemeter or to him whose translation was so freely used. Will he claim that he did not know to whom he should give credit in either case?

He speaks of the telemeter as if there was but one kind in the world, instead of scores, and leaves the reader in ignorance as to the person who invented and perfected this particular one. Is this his idea of justice and courtesy?

There are other instances less notable where he has evidently drawn from other works, and failed to note the fact.

Col. Wingate finds fault with me for not making mention of what he calls his Indicator for aiming drill, which he claims to have invented, and insinuates that the reason for my not mentioning it was because of its being invented by a rival author, and not by the Ordnance Department. In this

he is again wide of the mark. The fact is I was not aware of the existence of his Indicator, and even if I had been, I think I should have had abundant reason for not speaking of it, on account of the injury to the firing-pin which must surely follow the use of it in the Springfield rifle, unless a special breech-block and firing-pin be made for the purpose, which would increase the cost of the Indicator from \$1.50 to \$3.07. Capt. Livermore, of the Engineer Corps, informs me that he made use of a similar device for aiming drill before the invention of the Indicator by Col. Wingate, by propelling the ramrod of the rifle from the bore by means of the firing-pin, at the suggestion of an officer who informed him that the same method had been used by the Cadets at West Point. He afterwards had a few rifles prepared with heavy firing-pins, for the reason that the ordinary Springfield pin is not sufficiently strong to resist the shock, but for most purposes of instruction he now uses other methods.

I give below certain extracts from Wingate's Manual, which he claims I have infringed, and opposite each the corresponding paragraph of the work from which he copied it, that the readers may see the full force of the charge of infringement of copyright.

*WINGATE.*

235. For this purpose he will cause the markers to be called in and march his squad to a different part of the ground from that in which the distances were measured in the first place. He will then send out one man, directing him to halt at a given signal. The instant this man steps off, the squad is faced about, in order that the men may not count the steps taken. When the man proceeds a sufficient distance, he will be halted, facing towards the squad. The squad will now be faced

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In order to do this, the instructor will march his squad to a different part of the ground from that on which he measured the distances in the first instance, and form it in one rank. He now sends out one man, directing him to halt at a given signal. The instant this man steps off, the squad is faced about in order that the men may not count the steps taken. When the man proceeds a sufficient distance he will be halted, facing towards the squad. The squad will now be faced to the front. The

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to the front. The men will estimate the distance which separates them from the soldier. The instructor cautions the squad to recollect the observations made by them upon the men placed at the measured distances. He will then place himself a short distance from the squad, and call each man to him in turn, and question him as to the distance, noting down his answer, which must be given in divisions of 5 yds. and in a low tone of voice so as not to influence the judgment of others.

248. Estimating distances should take place under different conditions of the atmosphere — cloudy, foggy, etc.— and, if the locality permits, squads should be drilled on ground the outline of which is diversified by hills, ravines, etc.

304. The proper execution of volley firings depends in a great degree upon the commands of the officer. If he does not allow a sufficient interval between the commands, "Aim" and "Fire," the men will not have time to aim and to obey the command properly, the trigger will be pulled too suddenly. The result will be that much of the efficacy of the fire will be lost, and a simultaneous fire, upon which a great deal depends, will not be obtained; for experience and reasoning demonstrate the fact, everything also being equal, that platoon firing is more effective in proportion as it is executed together.

305. When the officer leaves a suitable interval between the commands "Aim" and "Fire," the men have time to adjust the piece to the shoulder, to place the finger in front of the trigger, and to exercise a slight

## HETH'S TARGET PRACTICE.

men will estimate the distance which separates them from the soldier. The instructor cautions the squad to recollect the observations made by them upon the men placed at the measured distances. The instructor, placing himself a short distance from the squad, calls each man to him in turn, directing them to give in their estimates in a low voice. This is necessary in order that no man may be influenced in his judgment by the opinion of another.

Estimating distances should take place under different conditions of the atmosphere — cloudy, foggy, etc.— and, if the locality permits, squads should be drilled on ground, the outline of which is diversified by hills, ravines, etc.

The proper execution of platoon and company firing depends in a great degree upon the commands of the officer. If he does not allow a sufficient interval between the commands "Aim" and "Fire," the men will not have time to aim. To obey in time the command, the trigger will be pulled suddenly. The result will be, that much of the efficacy of the fire will be lost, and a simultaneous fire, upon which a great deal depends, will not be obtained; for experience and reasoning demonstrate the fact, everything else being equal, that platoon-firing is more effective in proportion as it is executed together.

When the officer leaves a suitable interval between the commands "Aim" and "Fire," the men have time to adjust the piece to the shoulder, to place the finger in front of the trigger, and to exercise a slight pres-

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pressure on the trigger when awaiting the command "Fire." They are then ready to fire the moment the command is given, thus obtaining a simultaneous and effective fire.

306. But, if the officer superintending the firing should be careful to leave a sufficient interval between the commands "Aim," and "Fire," he should no less avoid the other extreme. If he keeps the men aiming too long they will become fatigued, will lose their aim, and will not be able to obey the command when given.

308. When firing by file or by volley, the officers will indicate in their command the distance which separates the company from the object to be fired at, as soldiers in ranks are necessarily more or less constrained in their movements, and, being occupied, moreover, in loading their pieces, may not be able to judge correctly the distance which separates them from the enemy.

315. In this practice the distance will be announced immediately before the command "*Commence firing*," and after the command "*Ready*."

431. When larger targets are desired, a frame may be made, composed of four pieces of wood 6 in. wide and 1 in. thick, the ends of the vertical side projecting about a foot below, and sharpened.

432. This frame may be covered with thin boards or muslin, and held in place by four guys fastened to the top and attached to pins in the ground in front and rear. Shot-holes are to be covered by pasting

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sure on the trigger when awaiting the command "Fire." They are then ready to fire the moment the command is given, thus obtaining a simultaneous and effective fire.

But, if the officer superintending the firing should be careful to leave a sufficient interval between the commands "Aim" and "Fire," he should no less avoid the opposite extreme. If he keeps the men aiming too long, they will become fatigued, will lose their aim, and will not be prepared to obey the command when given.

When firing by file, by company, or rank, or by platoon, the officers will indicate the distance which separates the company from the object to be fired at. Men in ranks are necessarily more or less constrained in their movements. Occupied, moreover, in loading their pieces, soldiers will not be able to judge the distance which separates them from the enemy.

When firing by file, the distance will be announced immediately before the command "*Commence firing*," and after the command "*Ready*."

The next best targets are wooden frames composed of four pieces, 6 in. wide and 1 in. thick, bolted together; the ends of the vertical sides projecting about a foot below, and sharpened.

The frame covered with muslin and held in position by four guys fastened to the top and attached to pins in the ground in front and rear. By carefully covering the ball holes with patches of paper, pasted on, we

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seals or patches of paper, which strengthen and thicken the target so that it will last longer than would be expected.

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343. Not to allow a man to fire until the shot of the previous man (should it strike the target) has been signalled.

348. To see that all persons who desire to watch the practice stand to the rear and clear of the party, and on no account to allow any noise or talking among the men, whose attention should be fixed on the practice.

349. To be most particular that the men keep their places in the ranks while the practice is proceeding, to allow no irregularity, and to be alert to prevent accidents.

355. To see that the "*danger*" flag is hoisted whenever it is necessary to cease firing, to recolor the target, or for any other purpose; and to allow no one, *on any account whatever*, to leave the markers' butt until the "*Cease fire*" has been sounded, or the "*danger*" flag has been raised at the firing-points *in answer* to the "*danger*" signal; also to see that the red flag is kept up (and waved so as to attract attention) so long as the markers are out of the butt, or any person is in the line of range.

357. To allow no person to enter the markers' butt, except those on duty, without an order from the senior officer on the range, nor to allow any one to enter or leave the butt except by the regular path.

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strengthen and thicken the target; and one of these targets will last longer than one would suppose.

*MUSKETRY INSTRUCTIONS.*

Not to allow a man to fire until the shot of the previous man (should it strike the target) has been signalled.

To see that all persons who desire to watch the practice stand to the right and clear of the party; and on no account to allow any noise or talking among the men, whose attention is to be fixed on the practice.

To allow no irregularity, and to be most particular that the men keep their places in the ranks while the practice is proceeding, and to be alert to prevent accidents.

To see that the "*danger*" flag is hoisted whenever it is necessary to cease firing, to recolor the target, or for any other purpose; and to allow no man on any account whatever, to leave the markers' butt until the "*Cease fire*" has been sounded, or the danger flag has been raised at the firing-point, *in answer* to the "*danger*" signal; also to see that the red flag is kept up (and waved so as to attract attention) as long as the markers are out of the butt, or any person is in the line of range.

To allow no person to enter the markers' butt except on duty, without an order from the senior officer on the range, nor to allow any one to enter or leave the butt except by the regular path.

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358. To check all talking or noise in the marksmen's butt.

390. Whenever a bullet strikes the target so that the circumference of the mark cuts the outer edge of the bull's-eye or centre, such shot is to be counted, in all practices, as hitting the bull's-eye or centre, as the case may be. No shot is to be counted in any practice where the mark of the bullet, in part or the whole, is not seen on the face of the target.

141. This practice being designed to accustom the soldier to handle his rifle expertly — to strengthen his left arm so as to give him perfect command over his piece with his left hand — and to habituate him to raise it to the shoulder in the direction the eyes are fixed upon without moving the body, is to be continued until these points are accomplished. No defect, however trivial, is to be overlooked, and the instructor is to be careful to explain all errors and the bad effects which would result from them in firing with ball.

197. Before the men are permitted to fire with ball, they should be practised to fire blank cartridges, with a view to give them steadiness and accustom them to the recoil which follows the explosion of the powder. This practice will be confined to recruits.

435. The first point to consider in regard to a range is its safety, and too much pains cannot be taken in the selection of the ground in order to protect the public from danger, as well as to prevent unnecessary expense in the erecting of butts, etc.

## MUSKETRY INSTRUCTIONS.

To check all talking or noise in the marksmen's butt.

Whenever a bullet strikes the target so that the circumference of the mark cuts the outer edge of the bull's-eye or centre, such shot is to be counted in all practices as hitting the bull's-eye or centre, as the case may be. No shot is to be counted in any practice where the mark of the bullet, part or whole, is not seen on the face of the target.

This practice is intended to accustom the soldier to handle his rifle expertly — to strengthen his left arm so as to give him a perfect command of the rifle with the left hand — and to habituate him to raise it to the shoulder, in the direction of the object the eyes are fixed upon, without moving his body. It is therefore to be continued until these points are accomplished. No defect, however trivial, is to be overlooked, and the instructor is to explain the errors and their bad effects, when the squad is standing at ease.

Before the recruit is permitted to fire with ball, he is to be practised to fire blank cartridge, with a view to give steadiness, and to accustom him to the recoil which takes place on the explosion of the powder.

Too much pains cannot be bestowed by officers in the survey of ground proposed for rifle ranges, in order to protect the public from danger, to facilitate the acquisition of sights for the purpose, and to prevent unnecessary expense.

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436. While it is impossible to lay down precise rules for every feature of a country, the following suggestions will be found sufficient under ordinary circumstances.

442. Generally this distance cannot be obtained, and a butt must be erected in rear of the targets to arrest stray shots. The height of this must differ according to the nature of the background. If the range be on a plain, the regulation size of the butt is from 35 to 40 ft. high, provided the distance behind the target is less than 1500 yds. Under ordinary circumstances, however, the height of the butt need not be more than 20 ft., and when firing towards water a butt of 12 ft. in height will be sufficient.

198. The position of the body, arms and hands, the manner of pressing the trigger and holding the head, in taking aim, should be duly watched in this exercise in order to discern and correct those errors which are fatal to good shooting, but which cannot be so successfully corrected when firing with ball.

**MUSKETRY INSTRUCTIONS.**

While it is impossible to lay down precise rules for every feature of country, the following instructions will be found sufficient to guide under ordinary circumstances.

The height of the butt against which the targets are to rest must differ according to the nature of the background. If the range be on a plain, then the butt should be from 45 to 50 ft. high, provided the distance behind the target is less than 1500 yds. Under ordinary circumstances the height of the butt need not be more than 20 ft., and when firing seaward, a butt of 12 ft. in height will be sufficient.

**OLD SHEKARRY, p. 151.**

The position of the body, arms and hands, and the manner of pressing the trigger, as also the position of the head when taking aim, are to be duly watched both in this and the former exercise, in order to discover and correct those errors which are fatal to good shooting, and which cannot be so successfully corrected when firing ball.

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This list might be extended, but the above is deemed sufficient.

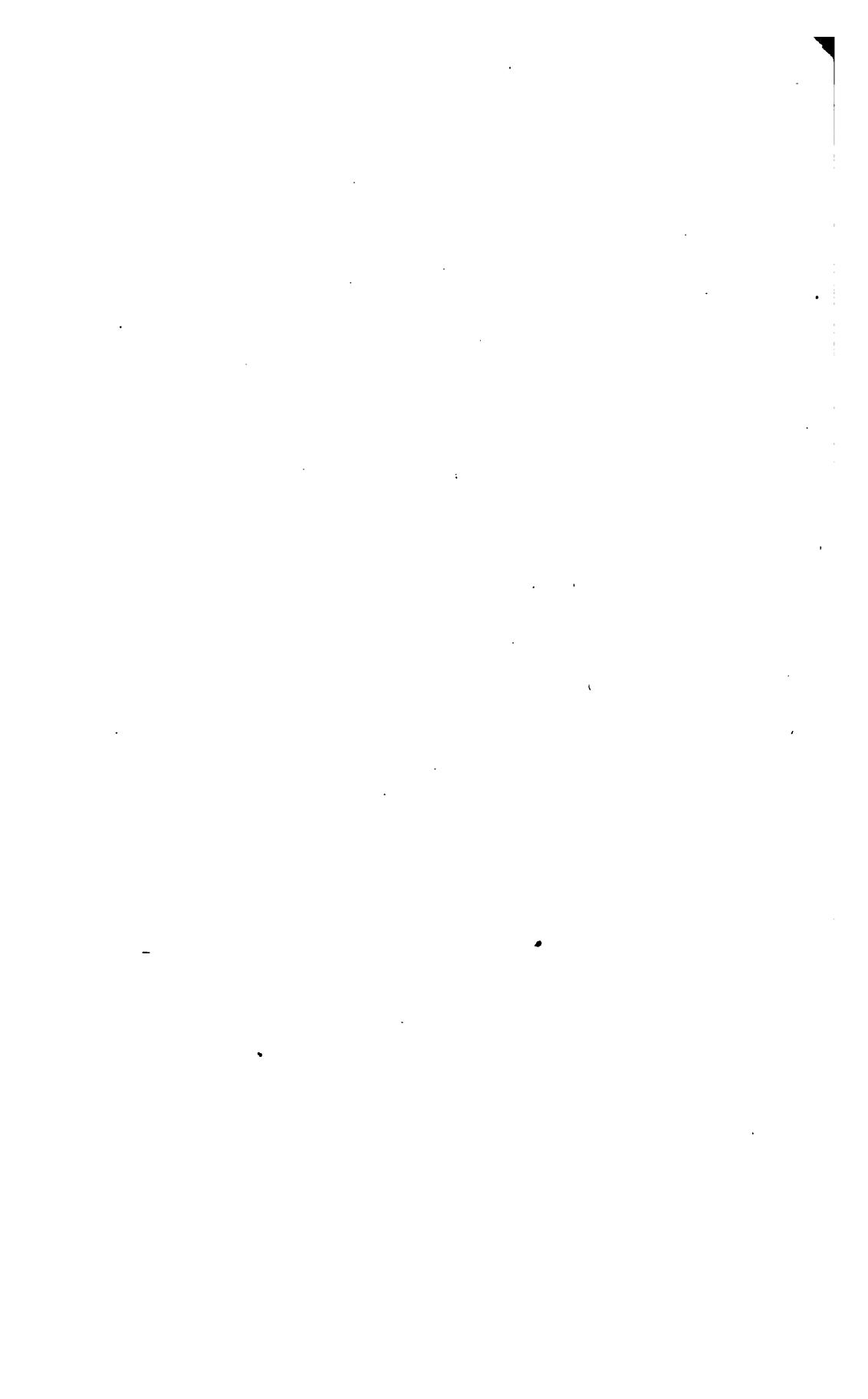
When I copyrighted my book I made up my mind to expect attacks and unfair criticism from Col. Wingate, but my experience in life had not been such as to lead me to anticipate the kind and violence of the attack which has been made upon me, nor the employment of the means which have been used to forward it.

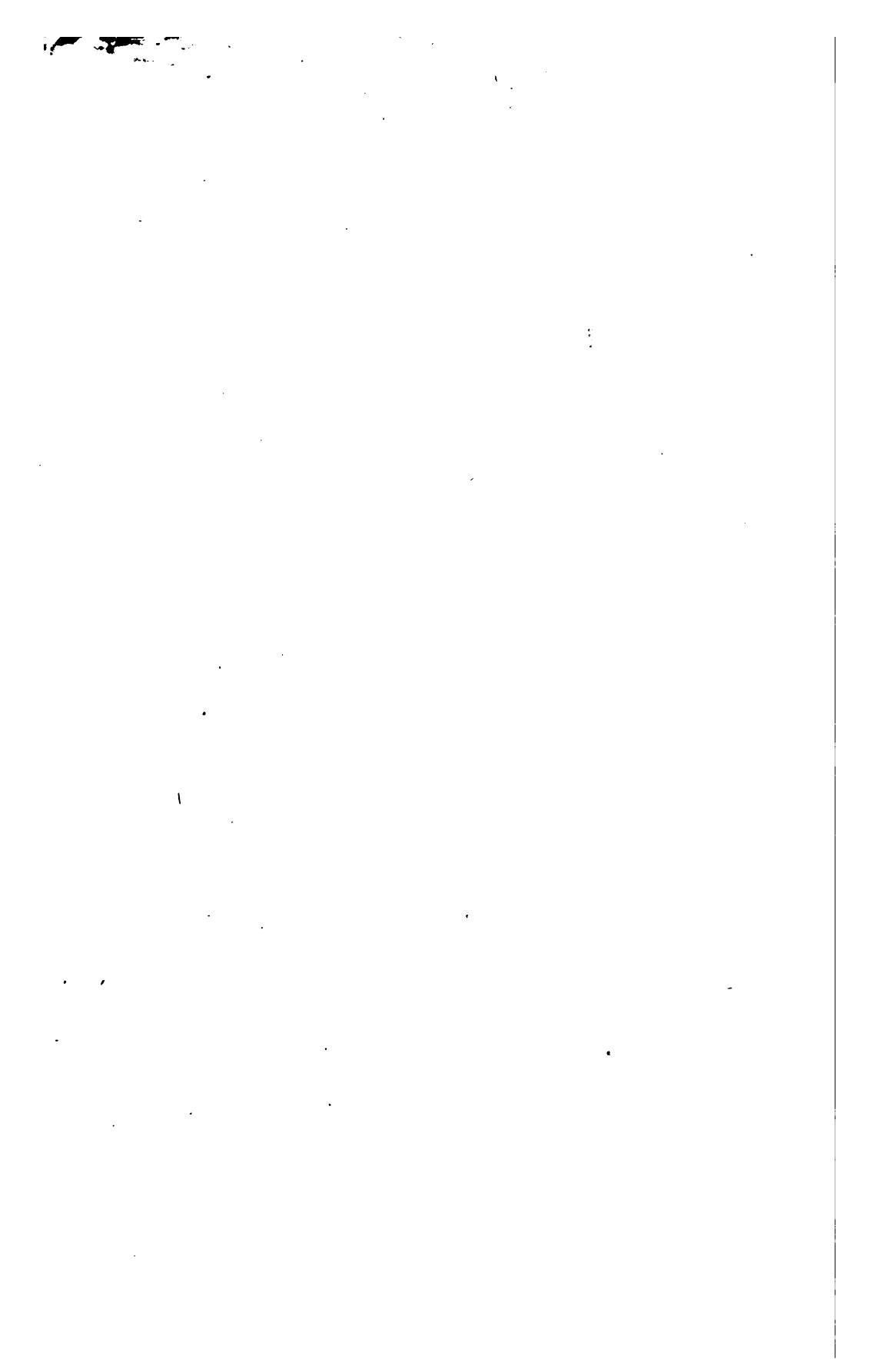
An effort has been made to bring in the National Guard as a party to the discussion, as if they were interested in

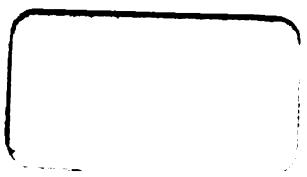
choking off all competition in the preparation of a manual for rifle firing, and forcing all, as a matter of necessity from the want of another, to use Wingate's. It is to the advantage of the National Guard that they should have the best work on the subject that is possible, and I have so good an opinion of their sense of justness and fairness as to be unwilling to believe that they can countenance the means which have been used to injure my book. Whether Col. Wingate's course has been courteous and gentlemanly, or not, I leave for them to decide. In this respect, at least, I do not believe that he fairly represents them.

T. T. S. LAIDLEY,  
*Colonel of Ordnance.*

WATERTOWN ARSENAL,  
*October 31, 1879.*







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